Secretaries of all States/UTs to discuss the problem of Dengue was held on 24th October, 1996 under the Chairmanship of Union Health Secretary in New Delhi and subsequently in the Fifth Conference of Central Council for Health and Family Welfare held in New Delhi from 8—10 January, 1997 under the Chairmanship of former Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare, this subject was also discussed with State Health Minister, senior officers of State Government and other experts. Apart from these, the Directorate of National Institute of Communicable Diseases organised two meetings in April, 1997 for the State Government officials of the Southern and Northern States in Bangalore and Delhi respectively to discuss various aspects of Dengue including surveillance and reporting of such cases.

(d) Does not arise.

Epileptic and Goitre Patients in the Country

997. SHRI MD. SALIM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total number of epileptic patients and those suffering from goitre in the country during the last three years, separately, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): The year-wise number of patients suffering from epilepsy and goitre is not available. However, it is estimated that there are approximately 8 million epileptic patients in the country at present with the prevalence rate estimated to be 5—10 patients per thousand of populaiton.

In repsect of goitre, a statement showing State/U.T. wise estimated number of persons suffering from Goitre is enclosed.

Statement

Estimated number of persons suffering from goitre in States/UTs.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated number of persons suffering from Goitre (Million)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.168
2.	Assam	1.168
3.	Goa	0.275
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.124
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.124
6.	Manipur	0.367
7.	Meghalaya	0.062
8.	Mizoram	0.338
9.	Nagaland	0.119
10.	Sikkim	0.117
11.	Tripura	0.348
12.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.111
13.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.022
14.	Daman & Diu	0.009
15.	Delhi	1.710
16.	Andhra Pradesh	6.210
17.	Bihar	8.807
18.	Gujarat	4.600
19.	Haryana	0.579
20.	Karnataka	4.468
21.	Kerala	1.66
22.	Madhaya Pradesh	8.67
23.	Maharashtra	7.95
24.	Orissa	0.992
25.	Punjab	1.488
26.	Rajasthan	0.753
27.	Tamilnadu	0.815
28.	Uttar Pradesh	15.225
29.	West Bengal	2.070
30.	A & N Islands	
31.	Lakshadweep	Survey not conducted
32.	Pondicherry	
		70.653

*These estimates are based on surveys conducted in 275 Districts.

Review of anti-AIDS scheme

998. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to review the anti-AIDS schemes to make a better job of preventing transmission of the dreaded disease;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government are also seeking assistance form the World Bank and technical assistance from World Health Organisation to target prevention of AIDS among children;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the role of non-Governmental organisation in implementing various welfare programmes among street children, to integrate AIDS-STD prevention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Scheme for the prevention and Control of AIDS in India with assistance from World Bank has been under implementation since September, 1992. The implementation of the Scheme is reviewed by World Bank/WHO as well as senior functionaries of Central and State Governments from time to time. These efforts are aimed at improving the implementation of the Scheme which aims at Prevention and Control of AIDS in India.

(c) and (d) Assistance from World Bank or technical assistance from WHO has not been sought specifically for targeting the prevention of AIDS among the children, but the Government have taken the following steps in this direction:

(i) Giving safe and HIV free blood to all Thalassemic and Haemophillic children, which is going on satisfactorily.

(ii) A Pilot project is being contemplated by Government to give zidovudine (AZT) to all pregnant mothers having HIV infection which is an approved mode of treatment.

(e) The non-Governmental Organisations have a very significant role to play in the Nation's efforts to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS infection. The thrust of the programme has been to create "awareness" about the danger of the HIV/AIDS infection and the steps to be taken for safeguarding oneself from the infection.

Government Health Centres in the Country

999. SHRI MUKESH R. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government health centres are existing in the country presently;

(b) the details of the ratio of population and Government health centres;

(c) whether Government health centres are facing the problem of over-crowding of patients, and

(d) how many new Government health centres are being planned to be opened to facilitate the maximum number of patients properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) As per the available information there are 2433 Community Health Centres, 21889 Primary Health Centres, 133498 Sub-Centres and 5435 Rural Family Welfare Centres functioning in the rural areas of the country. In the urban areas there are 1492 Post partum Centres, 813 Urban Family Welfare Centres and 871 Urban Health Posts. As on 1.1.1993, 16323 dispensaries have been set up in the urban areas in the different States and Union Territories, in the country.

(b) These Health Centres are established on the basis of approved population norms which are given in the Statement. (*see* below) The Post partum Centres are not established on the basis of population norms and most of the Rural Family Welfare Centres have been integrated into block PHCs/CHCs.

(c) Whenever the no. of health centres is below the number required on the basis of population norms, some over-crowding is possible.

(d) Government is considering opening more health centres during the 9th Five